

BRITISH MINERS TO WIN MINIMUM WAGE FIGHT

Premier Will Probably Announce
To-day Acceptance of
Men's Demands.

STRIKE PARTIALLY BEGUN

D. A. Thomas Said to Have Yielded
to Lloyd George's En-
trealties—Crucial Con-
ference To-day.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 27.—Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon D. A. Thomas, the millionaire coal owner of South Wales, for a settlement of the impending strike on the basis of a minimum wage. It is currently reported that he has yielded to Mr. Lloyd George's entreaties, and that the Prime Minister in the address which he is to make to the Miners' Federation conference to-day will announce a conditional acceptance of the main demand of the work-

men. Since about the entire body of coal owners outside South Wales have already shown a willingness to make this concession, the Prime Minister will have plausible grounds for asking for a postponement of the strike notices until there can be time for providing the employers with guarantees for an adequate output in return for a minimum wage.

There is thus a marked increase of confidence in Westminster that a calamitous strike will be avoided and that Socialist leaders, like Hartsorn, will not be allowed to carry out their threat of staggering humanity.

Asked to Work Miracles.
There are important demands from the Unionist press that the government shall work miracles by violating the law and dragging the country into social revolution. There are no practical proposals, however, for a settlement of the complex wage question by government action if the ordinary methods of conciliation fail.

To-day's conference between Premier Asquith and other Cabinet ministers and the miners' representatives, marks the most critical point of the situation. The nation is being kept in the dark as to what has been accomplished since the negotiations opened on February 22, when the miners' delegates informed the Premier that they were powerless to agree to anything or to assume any responsibility without authorization from the Miners' Federation, which meets to-day in London. As a consequence, the subsequent conferences have been with the coal owners alone.

It was announced last night, however, that the executive of the Miners' Federation had decided to recommend to the conference the acceptance of the Premier's invitation to meet him and his colleagues and discuss the situation. This invitation was extended to the miners' representatives on February 22 by the Premier, who asked that a committee be appointed from the National Federation to consider the whole subject of the controversy with the Cabinet ministers.

Thousands of Men Out.

Yesterday's conference lasted two hours, but, conforming to the rule which has been rigidly observed with respect to all previous meetings, the official report given out contained not the slightest hint as to the progress achieved.

In the mean time, the strike was actually begun. A few thousand miners employed in the Derbyshire district ceased work at noon. To-day several thousand more notices expire, and it is not likely that the miners will consent to work until Thursday night, the date fixed for the general strike. On Wednesday one hundred thousand miners can desert the pits on notices already handed in.

One hopeful feature of the crisis is the absence of incitement to violence on the part of the responsible leaders of the men. No objections have been raised to the employers securing the necessary labor to keep the pits open during the strike. Even in South Wales, where the controversy has been bitterest, this arrangement has been made, and the South Wales Miners' Federation issued an appeal last night to the men not to go on the colliery premises and to abstain from doing damage in event of a strike.

Unless the owners agree to concede a minimum wage, the point on which the miners of all sections are inflexible, a national strike would seem inevitable, but there is undoubtedly an optimistic feeling abroad that the government practically has succeeded in persuading the owners to yield, for a few months at least. It is believed in some quarters that the government has undertaken to reimburse them, if yielding on this important point results in any loss, but it is all a matter of surmise.

Another surmise emanating from radical circles was that Premier Asquith had determined in the event of the failure of the negotiations that the government will take over and work temporarily all the coal mines, and thus prevent a panic in prices.

The Liberal morning papers anticipate a speedy settlement and an avoidance of a coal strike. The "Daily Chronicle" believes that the trouble will be settled by Friday. The "Daily News" hints that unless the owners consent to the principle of a minimum wage the government will quickly pass a minimum wage bill through Parliament.

TO RECOGNIZE REPUBLIC

Fulfillment of Chinese Desires
Foreshadowed in Congress.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The United States took one of the first steps to-day toward the recognition of the new Chinese republic.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, after a conference with President Taft and State Department officials, introduced a resolution believed to be the forerunner of formal recognition by this country. It expresses "the confident hope that in the adoption and maintenance of a republican form of government the rights, liberties and happiness of the Chinese people will be secured."

Mr. Sulzer declared that the resolution was in diplomatic form, and in no way contravened the status quo in the Orient or interfered with the protocol existing between the allied powers.

BIGAMIST GETS 13 MONTHS.

Rochester, Feb. 26.—Robert S. Bartlett, who married Harriet Burnett in Brooklyn on October 28 last when he had a wife living here, was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory for thirteen months by Judge Stephens this morning.



GINO MONTANI.
Chauffeur of car, held as an accessory.

ARREST THREE AS ROBBERS

(Continued from first page.)

bers did not escape in a black touring car after Montani stopped his machine at Park Place and Church street. Instead they ran up the elevated stairs and handed the ticket agent a quarter as a train was pulling into the station, and without waiting for their change grabbed the three tickets and jumped aboard the train, one of them carrying the brown leather bag containing the \$25,000 in \$5 and \$10 bills.

Their movements have been traced from that time onward by the police. All three got off at the Grand street station and boarded a taxicab and divided the money, one of the men being given the share of the two confederates who were not present.

To Peekskill in a Taxicab.

One of these men, and Kinsman, accompanied by "Suede" Annie, hired a taxicab at a garage known to the police, and went to Peekskill, N. Y., reaching there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the robbery.

Kinsman bought three tickets for Albany for himself and his companions and left for the state capital on Train 13, which left New York at 3:32 and reached Peekskill at 4:58.

The train crew noticed the trio and remembered that they got off at Albany. All three remained in Albany overnight. On Friday morning Kinsman and the other man left Albany for Chicago, and Annie returned to this city.

Through one of the "underground" channels Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who had been visiting acquaintances in the underworld, learned that "Suede" Annie had returned, and that afternoon one of his men had obtained a picture of Kinsman which she kept on her bureau.

He also learned that she had bought a new black velvet hat, trimmed with pink rose buds, and a new blue sailor suit trimmed with a lace collar and lace cuffs. These had been purchased in Albany by Kinsman, who gave the girl \$150 at the same time that he sent \$200 by telegraph to his mother, at No. 69 Windemere Road, Boston.

The hat was paid for with five of the stolen \$5 bills, from a thick roll made up, entirely of \$5 and \$10 notes.

That same afternoon—Saturday—a week ago—Inspector Hughes went to Boston on the 3:30 o'clock train and visited Chief of Police Watts, who told him that Kinsman was wanted in that city for highway robbery.

When in Chicago a week ago Kinsman ordered a suit of clothes and an overcoat from John R. Janney, a Chicago tailor, saying he wanted them made in a hurry. He remained there the better part of last week, and then went to Boston. In the mean time the police obtained from the Albany milliner where Kinsman had bought the hat for his sweetheart the old hat she had left there.

Ninety Detectives on Watch.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty became convinced last Wednesday that he was on the right trail, and with Inspector Hughes and Lieutenant Detective Reilly mapped out a plan of campaign. On Thursday morning ninety detectives were scattered at numerous places, including railway stations, ferry houses and certain cafes. These were known as Plant No. 1, Plant No. 2, etc.

Fearing that their plans might miscarry and the arrests not be made in this city as expected, communications were sent to the police of five hundred cities throughout the United States, with descriptions of Kinsman and the others. Every railroad terminal in the country was covered by the police of the respective cities from last Thursday on. In Chicago were two New York detectives, Clare and Daly.

At 8 o'clock Sunday night detectives reported to Commissioner Dougherty that a case of boxing gloves had arrived, marked 21 and 100. This meant that Kinsman, who was known in the police code as a bag of boxing gloves, had been seen by detectives at Plants No. 21 and 100, which were the Grand Central Station. He was shadowed from that time onward, and at noon yesterday he and "Suede" Annie were arrested. Kinsman had \$120 in his pockets.

All the prisoners will be arraigned in the Tombs police court this morning.

BEATEN AND ROBBED IN HALL

Salesman Has Negro Arrested
for Taking His \$170.

William Miner, a negro laborer, was locked up in the East 125th street station last evening charged with the assault and robbery of Frank Grumo, an installment salesman, in the hallway of a house at No. 287 Second avenue yesterday afternoon. Grumo told the police he had been knocked down by a blow on the head from some heavy instrument, and while he lay on the floor unconscious \$170 was taken from his pockets.

As soon as Grumo had related his story at the station, Detectives Bryan and Thompson were sent out with him. The three men were standing at Second avenue and 125th street about 6 o'clock when Grumo pointed excitedly at a negro strolling down the sidewalk and declared that he was the man they wanted. As soon as Miner saw the detectives coming he started across 125th street and got to Third avenue before the officers caught him. At the station Miner denied he was Grumo's assailant, and the police failed to find any money in his pockets. The installment man insisted the negro was the right man, and he was locked up.

TWO PRISONERS AND WITNESS IN BIG TAXICAB ROBBERY.



EDWARD E. KINSMAN.
Man the police say jumped on seat with driver of taxicab.

"SWEDE" ANNIE.

One of the women held in taxicab case and said to have given police clew.

"NO CRIME WAVE"—GAYNOR

Mayor Makes Public Letter to
Waldo, Blaming Newspapers.

Probably by way of showing that he still retains his confidence in Police Commissioner Waldo, Mayor Gaynor yesterday made public a letter he had written to the Commissioner in reply to a statement purporting to show that there was not an unusual amount of crime in this city at this time.

The Mayor's letter is as follows:

Office of the Mayor,
February 26, 1912.

Sir: Your letter of February 20, giving me the statistics of crime since September 1, 1911, and the corresponding statistics for the last two years, showing that there is now no unusual amount of crime in the city, is at hand. This is all very true, but you must remember you cannot prevent the proprietors of ragbag newspapers from inventing a wave of crime whenever they feel disposed to do so for the sake of sensation and the circulation of their newspapers. They would be willing to bring any infamy on this city for the sake of increasing their circulation. But do not be disturbed by that. Intelligent people understand it perfectly.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Rhineland Waldo, Esq.,
Commissioner Department of Police.

MEYER TELLS NAVY'S NEEDS

Two Battleships Yearly Essential
to Hold Prestige.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 26.—Disapproving of the Democratic plan to "economize" at the expense of an adequate navy, Secretary Meyer appeared to-day before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and urged an appropriation for two new battleships.

Unless two battleships annually are authorized, said the Secretary, the United States will be surpassed as a naval power by Japan in 1916. A programme of only one battleship a year, he argued, would place the United States in fifth place in 1916, while Japan, proceeding under a liberal naval policy, will have reached third place.

Secretary Meyer also outlined to-day the plan of the Navy Department for abandoning useless navy yards. He suggested the sale of the yards at Boston, New York and Portsmouth at an aggregate sum of not less than \$1,000,000.

The Secretary strongly advocated the creation of the grade of admiral on the active list, with the creation of two vice admirals. He also urged that the committee include in the naval bill an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a wireless telegraph system that would encircle the globe.

LUNN CALLS RECALL ANARCHY

Schenectady's Socialist Mayor Con-
demns Roosevelt Doctrine.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Feb. 26.—George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, said to-night that whatever there is of value in the message of Theodore Roosevelt "he should have said, out of gratitude, that he took those principles from the Socialist platform and not from Bryan." Mr. Lunn continued:

The recall of judicial decisions, as advocated by Roosevelt, would result in anarchy. There should be a recall, but not of decisions. The people should be given power to recall judges in order to reverse verdicts and admirers of Roosevelt have to experience in their inability even to surmise what his next speech will be. I heard at Saratoga and lamented, they read dispatches from Columbus and were delighted; but what their next emotion will be no one knows. They are awaiting his next utterances with breathless anxiety, hoping he will not retract all he said at Columbus.

"COLONEL VERY UNWISE"

Dr. Northrop Used to Call Roosevelt

"One of Three Greatest Presidents."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

St. Paul, Feb. 26.—Although in his book of addresses Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the Minnesota University, called Theodore Roosevelt one of the three greatest Presidents for renomination, Governor Carroll of Iowa, in a statement to-day, announced his support of Taft for the Presidency. Carroll intimates that Wall Street influences are responsible for the opposition to President Taft.

IOWA'S GOVERNOR FOR TAFT

Says Wall Street Influences Are Re-
sponsible for Opposition to President.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 26.—Declaring he was surprised that Colonel Roosevelt "did not long ago announce his adherence to his oft repeated doctrine of the square deal and recognize the justice of the candidacy of President Taft for renomination," Governor Carroll of Iowa, in a statement to-day, announced his support of Taft for the Presidency. Carroll intimates that Wall Street influences are responsible for the opposition to President Taft.

SHOTS FIRED IN PARLIAMENT

Man Calls Himself "the Messiah" and
Brandishes Revolver.

London, Feb. 26.—A sensation was caused among the members of the House of Commons this evening by an individual dressed in clerical garb who called himself "The Messiah" discharging several shots from a revolver toward the ceiling in the lobby.

The stranger was sitting in the outer lobby when he suddenly opened fire, causing a stampede among the members. The man was arrested and removed, shouting: "Hands off the Messiah!"

COAL SALES CO. STOCK ALL TAKEN

Practically the entire amount of the stock of the new Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, the subscription books for which closed last Friday, has been subscribed for by the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The sales company will probably begin business on March 1, although a few of the minor details of the contract between it and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company have not yet been completed. None of the officers of the coal sales company will have any connection with the railroad company.

REBELS REACH JUAREZ

Campa's Forces Encamp on River
Bank, Northwest of City.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 26.—El Paso took on a martial appearance to-night when announcement that a telephone conference between Mexican Consul E. C. Llorente and Emilio Campa, commanding the Vasquista army at Juarez, regarding the fate of Juarez had terminated unsatisfactorily. At 11:15 o'clock to-night the forces of Campa had arrived on the river bank opposite Port Bliss, about one and a half miles northwest of Juarez. They were supposed to be extending a wing around the west side of the city.

Six hundred United States troops of the 11th Cavalry and of the 18th Infantry, with machine guns, were stationed at strategic points, although Colonel E. Z. Steer stated that he had no instructions to do other than protest should Mexican bullets be fired into American territory.

Americans in Juarez responded promptly to the warning issued by United States Consul Edwards, and crossed the Rio Grande to El Paso, together with hundreds of Mexican non-combatants.

Active preparations were begun for a defense of Juarez. The defense consists of about 100 police, reinforced by 400 volunteers, who declare they will not surrender without a fight. Two machine guns have been posted on buildings in Juarez, and soldiers stationed at important points in the city.

VANIMAN'S NEW DISCOVERY

Will Reconstruct His Dirigible
Before Flight Across Atlantic.

The tenth annual dinner of the Canadian Camp was held last night at the Hotel Astor. Professor Hiram A. Bingham, of Yale, told about "The Yale Peruvian Expedition"; Melvin Vaniman talked on "Flying Across the Atlantic"; Professor Raymond McFarland, of Middlebury College, discussed "Middlebury's Labrador Expedition"; Dr. John D. Quackenbush had "The Pacific Salmon in Eastern Waters" as his subject; John Burroughs told of "Our Friends and Our Enemies Among the Birds"; Robert T. Morris gave his views on "Foraging for Food"; Paul Rainey showed pictures and told about "Photographing Big Game in Africa and in the Arctic Circle"; Dr. William T. Hornaday spoke on "The Present State of Our Wild Life"; James A. Cruikshank told about "Nilgiri, the Greatest of the New Discoveries in the World"; and D. O. Armstrong, of Montreal, Canada, related "A Story of the Woods."

Paul Rainey, the principal speaker, told of the start of his expedition, and showed various sets of moving pictures—the carriers, pack animals and dogs preparing for the trip in the jungles and deserts of South Africa.

Dr. Quackenbush, in speaking of the Pacific salmon, said that after forty years' experimentation the United States bureau had found that the only body of water in which salmon would breed well on the Atlantic coast was Lake Superior, in New Hampshire.

Melvin Vaniman said he had discovered a new method to reserve gas in his dirigible, and that he would reconstruct his gas bag and start on his projected flight before the Atlantic.

MOVE TO END TRIPOLI WAR

Italy's Action at Beirut an Invi-
tation to Mediation.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Although opinion here is almost unanimous that Italy was absolutely within her rights in destroying the two Turkish warships lying in the roadstead of Beirut on Saturday, when sixty people were killed and a large number wounded, the continuation of such a programme by Italy is generally regarded as susceptible of leading to European complications. In some quarters it is believed that the bombardment was really Italy's warning to the world that the war against Turkey should be brought to an end.

It is understood that the powers are ready to make a proposition for the settlement of the dispute by which Italy would take merely the coast of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, leaving the interior in the hands of Turkey. The difficulty in the way of the acceptance of this proposition is that the Italian Parliament has voted the annexation of the whole of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

Rome, Feb. 26.—Admiral Cattolica, Minister of Marine, said in a speech in the Senate and Chamber to-day read dispatches describing the action at Beirut and the sinking of Turkish warships in the harbor by Italian cruisers. According to the dispatches, the operation was difficult, owing to the limited extent of the harbor and the danger of damaging neutral shipping and buildings along the waterfront. The greatest credit, the minister added, was due to the officers and men for their brilliant conduct.

BROWN POWDER IN SUGAR

Woman Arrested on Complaint of
Lunch Room Owner.

On the complaint of Mrs. Ida Kolling, who conducts a luncheon room at No. 364 Second avenue, a woman who gave the name of Mrs. Helen Claim and said she lived at No. 224 East 46th street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having put brown powder, thought to be poisonous, into a sugar bowl at the luncheon room.

At the East 46th street station Mrs. Claim refused to say what the powder was or refused to answer to the charge. Among the people in the neighborhood of Mrs. Kolling's establishment the prisoner has been known for some time as the "woman of mystery" from the fact that she has come into the restaurant regularly for several months, and has never been known to say anything save "A cup of coffee, please."

Mrs. Katherine Honelka, a sister-in-law of the owner of the luncheon room at near Mrs. Claim yesterday. In telling her story to the police Mrs. Honelka said:

"The woman took out a small packet stealthily and poured its contents into the sugar bowl in front of her. She stirred up the sugar and put two teaspoonfuls in her own coffee and drank it. I ran over to the table and saw brown powder in the bowl."

Patrolman Rafter arrested Mrs. Claim on the complaint of Mrs. Kolling.

CUSTOMS MEN FEAR HOLD-UP

Men Who Collect Cash Duties Now
Carry Revolvers.

Because of the frequency of bold daylight robberies in this city during the last month the customs officials decided yesterday to protect themselves against attack by carrying revolvers. Although there is not much doubtable stuff brought in from Bermuda, the cashiers for the government were guarded yesterday after taking the cash duty from the passengers who returned yesterday from the island on the steamship Oceana.

When all the travellers had left the pier in Jersey City the cashiers, accompanied by three customs watchmen, each armed with a revolver, came over to the city with the cash revenue and deposited it in the custom house. This is the first time this form of protection has been used in the daytime.

The Oceana brought in several hundred half-blown Easter lilies, the first consignment to arrive here this season. When six hours out from Bermuda the vessel received a wireless message from a pilot who had taken her out of port, asking if his dog was aboard. When informed that the dog had stolen aboard from the tender, the pilot sent another message, asking that the animal be well treated and brought back to him on the next trip of the Oceana to Bermuda.

MEXICAN REBELS WARN FOREIGNERS AT JUAREZ

Notification Made of Forthcom-
ing Attacks—Both Sides Unite
Against Interference.

MORE U. S. TROOPS MOVED

War Department Emphasizes
That Assemblage of Force
Does Not Mean Invasion
of Southern Neighbor.

Baucha, Chihuahua, Feb. 26.—The following communication was sent to Juarez this afternoon:

Encampment near Ciudad Juarez,
February 26, 1912.

For the present, I hereby announce in the name of all the chiefs and the troops under my command that all guarantees extend to all foreigners and natives as long as there is no resistance of any kind offered in Ciudad Juarez.

If there is resistance offered we will enter the city through blood and fire if need be.

I have placed the time of six hours from 2 o'clock to-day so that all foreigners can know our purpose. All foreigners shall be notified of this announcement.

In case of an attack by foreigners (Americans) we will unite without distinction of political parties.

GENERAL EMILIO CAMPA,
COLONEL ROQUE GOMEZ,
MAJOR TOMAS LOZA.

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 26.—All Americans who can leave Mexico are doing so as rapidly as possible, according to refugees who arrived here to-day. Those who feel that their interests there are too great to sacrifice are buying guns and ammunition in large quantities to defend themselves. Refugees who arrived to-day said that while the Mexicans in the cities did not seem ill-disposed toward Americans, those in the country districts were openly hostile.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 26.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez to-day replied to President Madero's answer to a telegram in which Gomez requested Madero to resign and "bring peace to Mexico."

Gomez denied that he was fomenting revolution in Mexico, but said his present attitude as recognized head of it was what held together different elements. His withdrawal, he said, would mean anarchy.

Washington, Feb. 26.—General turbulence in Northern Mexico, menacing the lives and interests of Americans along the border, drew from the Washington government to-day definite plans for self-protection.

Captain Mahlin Craig, of the General Staff, was ordered from San Francisco to investigate conditions in the Imperial Valley and along the California border. Two companies of the 4th Cavalry were dispatched to Douglas and one company to Nogales, two points in Arizona which suffered during the last revolution.

The 4th Infantry, now divided between

Fort Crook, Omaha, and Fort Logan, Ft. Root, Hot Springs, Ark., was ordered to get ready, with supplies and everything necessary for border service, and be prepared to entrain at once for San Antonio. The assembling of this military force at the Rio Grande does not mean a projected invasion of Mexico, a fact strongly emphasized at the War Department. It is admitted, however, that the troops will not hesitate to cross the international boundary line to insure the maintenance of a neutral zone broad enough to insure the safety of persons on the American side.

"There is no thought of intervention in Mexico for the purpose of pacification or otherwise," said Secretary of War Stimson at the White House to-day. "All that we propose to do is to protect American lives and property, and this we will do."

There is a general belief here that the Mexicans will respect a neutral zone near the American border and will not invite even a temporary invasion of American troops.

War Department officials had a disquieting day. At first there were rumors of actual fighting, but later they proved to be groundless, though foreshadowing the maneuvers of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Juarez.

Admittedly there are complications, both foreign and domestic, which hamper forceful action on the part of this government. To relieve this embarrassment somewhat, Senator Stone introduced a resolution similar to one which he presented last May, designed to give to the President authority to send troops across the border to prevent firing into American territory.

President Taft is in constant touch with the situation through War Department and State Department officials. The Administration would not welcome an issue that might force it to send troops across the line, not only because of an indisposition to exercise such a power against a friendly nation, but also out of regard for the safety of Americans in Mexico, who, it is feared, might be objects of attack by those inflamed at what might appear to them to be an invasion.

There was talk to-day among government officials about the expediency of creating a neutral zone along the international line, but the difficulty is that while the Mexican government might so consent the rebels might not respect it.

HONOR FOR DR. BUCKLEY

Bust of Him Presented to the Seney
Hospital, in Brooklyn.

Dr. James M. Buckley, president of the board of managers of the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, and former editor of "The Christian Advocate," was honored at a luncheon given at the Hotel St. Denis yesterday, when a portrait bust of him, by Gutson Borglum, was presented to the institution.

Dr. Buckley has served for thirty-one years. The bust was the gift of a number of his friends as a mark of their esteem. Since the days when the Methodist Episcopal Hospital was founded, largely through gifts of George I. Seney, Dr. Buckley has seen it grow to an institution free from debt, with an endowment fund of nearly \$1,000,000 and property valued at \$1,200,000, capable of caring for 12,000 patients a year.

Those who spoke at the presentation yesterday were Hugh Lathrop B. Wilson, Dr. A. Ross Matheson, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, Dr. G. W. H. Butler, President, Noble of Dickinson College, Dr. J. P. Pearson, former Judge George G. Reynolds, the Rev. Dr. G. P. Eckman, the Rev. Dr. Robert Bagnall and Dr. R. B. Urry.

Through Trains From Pennsylvania Station 7th Ave. & 32d St. To Philadelphia

Passengers to Philadelphia from the central hotel, shopping, and theatre district of New York, or from the residential section, by the Pennsylvania Railroad take through hourly trains at Pennsylvania Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, one block from Broadway, to Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

No Change No Ferries

Passengers from the downtown business and financial district take electric trains from Hudson Terminal at Cortlandt and Church Streets, one block from Broadway and only five minutes from Wall Street or Park Row to Manhattan Transfer (near Newark) and change to trains on the other side of the platform running through to Philadelphia.

Trains Every Hour and Additional Trains Between Busy Hours

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